

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2994

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON:

Head Office: 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office: 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN,
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £500,000.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Court of Directors:

D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chan Kie Shan, Esq.,
C. J. Hirst, Esq.,
A. B. McKean, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.,—Messrs. Dent,
Palmer & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.,—Messrs. John Buttery &
Co.

C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE, SHANGHAI.
Hui Fa Yuen, Esq.,
Ma Kie Tchung, Esq.,
Tong Kwei Sang, Esq.,
J. D. THORNBURN, Manager pro tem.

THE Bank is now prepared to make advances
on goods in neutral Godowns, and on
other securities, at rates to be obtained on
application.
Also to receive Moneys on Current Account or
Fixed Deposit.
Interest for 12 months fixed, 5 per cent.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS
For rates of interest for other periods apply to
the Manager.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1891. [1165]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD.
A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS
STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST
AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROVIDENT
INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good
services to refer to; its Funds annually
increasing amount to £7,000,000 Stg.; the
Premiums are moderate; and all modern features
consistent with safety have been adopted.
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong.
933-6.]

**SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.**

THE Underigned are prepared to accept
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.
Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.
GEORGE R. STEVENS & Co.,
No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 31st March, 1891. [1174]

NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.**

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUK, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 2, Queen's Road West,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1892. [1175]

GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. £33,333-33.
EQUAL TO £333,333-33.
RESERVE FUND £318,000-00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
LEE SHU, Esq.,
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MAKING RISKS ON GOODS, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES in all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE: 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1891. [1176]

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
TO AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

NOTICE is hereby given that AERATED
WATER BOTTLES and SYRONS
bearing the Company's Name and Trade Mark
are its property solely, and that any Manufac-
turer using the same or any Person or Persons
other than the Customers of the Firm found in
possession of the same will be proceeded against
as the law directs.
A. H. MANCILL,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1891. [1177]

Intimations.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS—TOBACCO AND CIGAR IMPORTERS,
GENERAL STOREKEEPERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

SHOOTING STOCKS FOR SPORTSMEN.
BUCKSKIN LEGGINGS.
PORPOISE HIDE BOOTS.
CANADIAN CREAMERY BUTTER and CHEESE.

CARMICHAEL & Co., LTD.
18, Praya Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 17th October, 1891. [1168]

ROBERT LANG & CO.

NEW HATS.

BLACK, GREY AND BROWN FELTS
SINGLE TERAI HATS
(ALL SHADES).

STRAW AND PITH HATS.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1891. [1166]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

JUST LANDED

TENNIS GEAR.

TENNIS BATS.

SALTER'S CELEBRATED BLACK-GUT RACKETS
in a variety of Shapes and Weights.

TENNIS BALLS.

AYRES' CHAMPIONSHIP TENNIS BALLS.
AYRES' SEAMLESS TENNIS BALLS.
CHENAP REGULATION TENNIS BALLS.

TENNIS SHOES.

SALTER'S ALL BUCK RED RUBBER SHOES, the very best Shoe ever imported.
SALTER'S CHEAPER CANVAS SHOES.
AYRES' CANVAS and RUBBER TENNIS SHOES.

TENNIS NETS AND POLES.
FOR FULL SIZE COURTS.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1891. [1167]

FOR SALE.

SADDLERY & STABLE REQUISITES

SADDLES, HARNESS, RIDING WHIPS, DRIVING WHIPS,
SADDLE CLOTHS, WEIGHT CLOTHS, CLOTHING, SURCINGLES,
BRIDLES, RACING REINS,
STIRRUP LEATHERS, STIRRUP WEB, GIRTHS, BITS, &c.
CURRY COMBS, NEAVE COMBS, HORSE, DANDY & SPOKE BRUSHES, BURNISHERS,
CHAMOISE LEATHERS, HARNESS OIL, HARNESS COMPOSITION, HARNESS POLISH,
SADDLE PASTE, BOOT-TOP FLUID, MELLONIAN CREAM,
RIDING and JOCKEY BOOTS, BOOT-TOPS.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1891. [1168]

MOUTRIE, ROBINSON & CO.
(From 7, Broadwood & Sons and Collard & Collard),
THE PIANO, ORGAN AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
and at London, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.

PIANOS SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS CLIMATE AND GUARANTEED.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR HIRE.

TUNING-REPAIRS.

Instruments made equal to new. Large experience, all Machinery, trained men and Work guaranteed.

OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

16 YEARS extensive experience in China, and the only firm for trained and practical people
devoting themselves entirely to the Music and Musical Instrument Trade.
[1169]

CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
AND
Commission Agents.

KOLA WINE (VAN HARGAN).

TONIC, STIMULANT and RESTORATIVE, unequalled as a Restorative of the Digestive
Organs. It strengthens the Mental and Physical powers, and Stimulates the Circulatory
and Nervous systems.
DOSE:—A Wine Glass Full with each Meal.

VINA COCA.

A Wine Glass Full taken on rising relieves any uneasiness in the stomach, and fatigues.
FINE SCOTCH HEATHER HONEY \$1 per bottle.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1891. [1170]

W. BREWER
IS NOW SHOWING.

A MAGNIFICENT SELECTION OF

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

THE ENGLISH MAIL OF NOVEMBER 12TH.

WILL REACH ENGLAND ABOUT THE 23RD DECEMBER.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 5th November, 1891. [1171]

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR FIRST SHIPMENTS OF

FANCY GOODS

AND

TOYS.

W. POWELL & CO.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1891. [1172]

Masonic.

ST. JOHN LODGE
OF HONGKONG,
No. 618, S.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
named Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, on SATURDAY,
the 14th instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1891. [11401]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG,
No. 1165, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
Lodge will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zealand Street, on MONDAY, the 16th
instant, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting
Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1891. [11407]

Hotels.

THE SHAMEN HOTEL.
BRITISH CONCESSION, CANTON.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, admirably
situated within a few minutes walk of the
River Steamer Wharves, is now open to receive
Visitors.
The Bed-rooms are cool, airy and comfortably
furnished, and the spacious Dining Room, Sitting
Rooms, and accommodation generally will be
found equal to the best Hotels in the Far East.
The Table D'ôte is supplied with every
luxury in season, and the cuisine is in experi-
enced hands.
Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, etc., of the best
quality only.

A WELL APPOINTED BILLIARD ROOM.
A. F. DO ROZARIO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1891. [1182]

To be Let.

**THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

TO LET.

AT KOWLOON.

A FEW HOUSES IN KNOTSFORD TER-
RACE containing 5 Rooms each and
Bath-rooms, Tennis Courts, Healthy situation.
Cheap Rent.
Apply to
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
& AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 6th August, 1891. [1180]

TO LET.

BAHAR LODGE, THE PEAK.

R. B. LOT No. 59.

THIS desirable residence with Gas laid on
to be let furnished or unfurnished.
Apply to
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND
AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1891. [1170]

TO LET.

HOUSES at the Peak, and at "BRILLIOS
TERRACE."
ROOMS and SHOP in "BEACONFIELD
ARCADE," Queen's Road.
HOUSE No. 23, "BALL'S COURT," Bonham
Road.
GOWNERS in Duddell Street.
HOUSE No. 31, "WEST VILLA," Pok-fai-lum
Road.
GOWNERS or OFFICES, First Floor at back
of "MARINE HOUSE."
BUNGALOW, "DELMAR," Yaw-ma-tee.
Apply to
BELLIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1891. [11404]

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.
AT KOWLOON DOCK BAY.

A BUNGALOW with 5 Rooms, a large
Tennis Court and Garden. Moderate
Rent.
Apply to
B. A. ERANEE,
c/o Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 30th October, 1891. [11370]

TO LET.

SHOP in Pedder's Street; ROOMS on First
Floor, suitable for offices.
Also
One FURNISHED BEDROOM on Top
Floor.
Apply to
CRUICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1891. [935]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
AND BOMBAY.

Having connection with Company's Mail
Steamer to ADEN, SUZ, PORT SAID,
TRIESTE, VENICE & Fiume.

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE,"
Captain A. Misi, will be despatched as
above on SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at Noon.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PENANG, GULF, BLACK SEA, LONDON,
and ADRIATIC PORTS.)
Cargo will not be received on board after 3
p.m. prior to date of sailing.
For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SOHS & Co.,
Hongkong, 7th November, 1891. [11399]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHEW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"
Captain S. Ashton, will be despatched for the
above Ports, TO-MORROW, the 13th instant, at
Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1891. [11409]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
via INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship
"GLAMORGANSHIRE,"
Captain Davies, will be despatched as above on
MONDAY, the 16th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1891. [11405]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR HAVRE, LONDON, HAMBURG AND
ANTWERP.

THE Steamship
"BRECONSHIRE,"
Captain Jackson, will be despatched as above
on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m.,
instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1891. [11263]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.
THE 3/3 L. I. American Bark

"EMMA T. CROWELL,"
Pendleton, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
SHEWAN & Co.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1891. [1126]

Mails.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM
HONGKONG, 1891.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Empress of India, Tuesday, 12th Dec. 8th.
Empress of Japan, Tuesday, 19th Jan. 5th.
Empress of China, Tuesday, 19th Feb. 2nd.

THE R. M. S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA,"
5,000 tons, Captain O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.,
sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 8th Dec.,
with Her Majesty's Mails, will proceed to YAN-
COUVER, via SHANGHAI, Inland Sea,
KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
(In Mexican Dollars).
FROM HONGKONG, FIRST CLASS.

TO	4 mos.	12 mos.	Prepaid return.
Vancouver, Victoria, Esqui- mault, New Westminster, B.C.	325	338	394
Port Townsend, Seattle, Ta- coma, Wash.	325	338	394
Portland, Ore., San Francisco.	275	283	328
San Francisco, Albu.	275	283	328
Winnipeg, Man.	275	283	328
To Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Minn.	275	283	328
Chicago, Ill., Kansas City, St. Louis, Mo.	275	283	328
Milwaukee, Wis.	275	283	328
Detroit, Mich.	275	283	328
Cleveland, Columbus, O.	275	283	328
Hamilton, London, Toronto, Ont.	275	283	328
Buffalo, Niagara Falls, N.Y., Kingston, Ottawa, Ont., Mon- real, Quebec, Que.	275	283	328
New York, Albany, Troy, Rochester, N.Y.	275	283	328
Baltimore, Md., Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Pa.	275	283	328
Washington, D. C., Boston, Mass., Portland, Me.	275	283	328
Halifax, N.S., St. John, N.B., Liverpool and London via Li- verpool.	325	338	394
Paris, via Liverpool and Lon- don.	325	338	394
Havre, via Liverpool and Lon- don.	325	338	394
Bremen.	325	338	394
Hamburg.	325	338	394

2nd class steamer and 1st class on rail, and
2nd class steamer and rail, also Steamer Fare
and Rates to other places, quoted on application.
The Steamers call at Victoria to land and
embark passengers.

Return Tickets.—Time limit for prepaid return
ticket is reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarking at Vancouver.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials.

CARGO.—Through Bills of Lading issued to
Japan, Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canadian
and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one
copy must be sent forward by the steamer
to the care of D. E. BROWN, Assistant General
Freight and Passenger Agent, Canadian Pacific
Railway, Vancouver, B. C.

Parcels must be sent to our Office with
address marked in full by 5 p.m. on the day
previous to sailing.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1891. [11401]

Mails.

**OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.**

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Oceano, Tuesday 8th Dec.
Gaelic, Thursday 31st Dec.
Belgic, Saturday 23rd Jan., 1892.

THE Steamship
"OCEANIC,"
will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 8th December,
at 1 p.m. Connection being made at Yoko-
hama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
Ports.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
From Hongkong, First-class.

To San Francisco, Vancouver,
Victoria, Esquimaux, New
Westminster, Port Townsend,
Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, O.

To Liverpool and London 325.00
To Paris and Bremen 345.00
To Havre and Hamburg 335.00

Through Passage Tickets granted to Eng-
land, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic
lines of steamers.

Special rates (first-class only) are granted to
Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military,
Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European
Officials in service of China and Japan, and to
Government officials.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Return Tickets.—First Class.—Prepaid return
tickets to San Francisco will be issued at fol-
lowing rates:—

4 months \$337.50
12 months \$393.75

Time is reckoned from date of issue to date of
re-embarking at San Francisco.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

ALL PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full, and same will be received at
the Company's Office until Five P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage or
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 72, Queen's Road Central.

J. S. VAN BUREN, Agent.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1891. [11402]

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, via OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT
YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.
City of Peking, Wednesday 25th Nov.
City of Rio de Janeiro, Saturday 19th Dec.
(via Honolulu) [11403]

THE U. S. Mail Steamship
"CITY OF PEKING,"
will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via
YOKOHAMA, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Nov.,
at 1 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight to
Japan,

Articles, to which was appended a list of all the names of the members. From the evidence given subsequently at the trial of the prisoners, it appeared that there were three separate bands of deprecaters, each having its distinctive badge and arranged under separate leaders. This proves that the *Ko-lo Hui* is by no means the only elaborate organized society, constituted for nefarious purposes, and from this it may be judged how backward China still is in maintaining a due observance of law and order throughout the Empire. These piratical bands, against which expeditions are spasmodically sent with very little permanent effect, are by no means confined to the extreme south. The islands in the neighbourhood of Ningpo are similarly infested by sea-robbers, and though there is much traffic in these seas, and the gunboats of the Imperial Navy are supposed to patrol the waters in question, there is seldom a day but some unfortunate junk has to report an encounter. That such high-handed lawlessness should be perpetuated is a disgrace to a country, which, from many points of view, has claims to a creditable degree of civilization, and whose statesmen love to speak of China as on an equality with, if not superior to, the lands of the West.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

THE LATE AUDIENCE IN PEKING.

Austrian diplomacy scored a decided victory on the 27th ult. in Peking, through the Baron von Bliegeleben having received in audience by the Emperor. Our readers will remember that the first audience during the reign of Emperor Kuanghsi took place in March of the present year, in the See-Kuang-Ko, used for the Ambassadors from foreign countries and tributary nations, as Tibet, Nepal, etc. On account of this place being the reception hall for tributary nations, there has always been a dispute about it, whenever the audience question has been mooted regarding the reception of Foreign Ministers. Last spring the Foreign Ministers refused to be received there, for the same old reason, and they only consented to the proposition, after they had promised that a new hall was to be built, dedicated to that purpose. During the audience of last spring the Ministers for Russia, France and Austria did not assist because they were absent from Peking. The envoy plenipotentiary for the last named Power, Baron von Bliegeleben, arrived in Peking a few weeks ago, from Tokio, his place of residence, (he being also accredited to Japan and Siam) to present his credentials to the Emperor. After several weeks' waiting, occasioned by the Minister's refusal to be received in the above named hall, he was informed that the Emperor would grant him an audience at 9 a.m., the 27th October, in the Cheng Kuan temple. Accordingly His Excellency went there at the appointed time, accompanied by the interpreter of the German Legation, Baron von der Goltz. The ceremony was exactly the same, as in the spring.—The Emperor sat upon his throne, with Prince Ching and several other high officials by the side. Herr von Bliegeleben, accompanied by his interpreter, approached the throne slowly, stopping three times, bowing each time, and handing with a short appropriate speech his credentials to Prince Ching, who placed it upon the table before the throne; Baron v.d. Goltz translated the speech into Chinese, which Prince Ching repeated in Manchu to the Emperor. The latter nodded and replied in Manchu, which was rendered by the Prince in Chinese, and interpreted by Herr von der Goltz to the Minister in German. This finished the ceremony, which lasted about 15 minutes. After the Baron von Bliegeleben left the Hall, walking backward, and again bowing thrice to the Emperor.—The Cheng Kuan temple is situated in the Siyuen (Western Park) and has a circumference of about 3 miles. It contains a lake, and formerly the palace of the Mongol dynasty, from 1202 to 1368 A.D., was in this park, as well as several other places, amongst them those of the rain-god, (Ta-ku-tien) and of thunder. From the former temple a road leads through a large gate, and not far distant from the latter there is a high round wall, over which the crown of splendid trees may be observed; this is the so-called T'u-an-cheng, inside of which is the Cheng Kuan temple, where the audience took place. The building was erected during the Mongol dynasty.—Translated from *Der Ostasiatische Lloyd*.

THE BROKING SWINDLE.

The Broker Bill, about to be introduced in the Victorian Assembly, will if passed, put £20,000 worth of taxation on to the right shoulders, and promote a healthy reform among the gambling sharks of the Stock Exchange. It provides, as the first place, that all brokers shall be licensed, and that no person shall be licensed unless he has a sufficient amount of capital to meet the liabilities of his business. Secondly, it provides that the broker must keep an accurate record of his transactions, and his books must be at all times open to inspection. And when the broker is always open to inspection there will practically be an end of "spec. selling" and the borrowing of scrip, and the bogus sales in which one man, who doesn't possess a single share, pretends to trade off 7,000 of them from line to line, and so on. The broker must also be at another address, and so on. An artificial bond is created when there is nothing to justify it, save a barren mountain-peak—fancifully called a "mine"—and a lot of cast-iron lying. For, in the matter of naked and unadorned fraud, the ordinary broker passes all comprehension. Often on the Ballarat "Comer," or in the "Beehive," at Bendigo, when nothing is doing and all is utter stagnation, 30 or 40 of these money peddlers will get together in all heaving tumultuous mass, and madly and furiously sell shares to each other by thousands while the prices go up into a state of frenzy. The time dealt with is a dead-beat hole; the sellers are dead-broke; the buyers are stumped; but for hours the crowd howl and shriek, and tear up paper, and cast it over each other, and rush into pubs to drink, and rush out again and buy more shares—20,000 shares at one shilling—the same shares at 2s. 6d.—the same shares over again at five shillings—any number of shares at any price under the sun. Night comes and finds them still howling and buying the identical shares at 18s. 6d., and by this time the crowd is limp and covered with perspiration, and its collar is burst, and its shirt is a damp rag, and its boots are trodden down at the heels with much leaping and prancing. But in between while, some fellow wanders into the circle, and the crowd falls aback to him in reality, with three days for delivery, and then when it has caught all the flats that seem available it goes soggily home to tea. And next day it is wandering around, and selling the same old lot of imaginary shares to itself in a depressed sort of tone at 10s. and inside the three days it fills its orders at waste-paper prices, and absorbs the difference. Compared to the stock exchange swindle, even the *fun-tan* fraud and the totallator trick are comparatively honest and harmless. Therefore the Broker Bill will doubtless commend itself to many, and particularly to the godly gentlemen who conduct operations on Melbourne "Change," and have the front to laugh against gambling in between their other duties.—*Sydney Bulletin*.

RUSSIA AS PERSECUTOR.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PENAL CODE.

The following paragraphs from the Russian Penal Code, dealing with crimes and offences against the orthodox faith, may be found interesting and instructive.

FOR "IMPAIRING THE FAITH."

Whoever, in a public place, more or less frequented, uses words with the object of casting obliquely upon the Orthodox faith, or scoffs at the Holy Scriptures or the Holy Sacraments, is punished with the forfeiture of all civil rights and penal servitude for a period of from six to eight years. If this crime is not committed in a public place, but nevertheless with the object of impairing the faith of those present, or leading them into error, the guilty person is sentenced to loss of all civil rights, and banishment to a remote district of Siberia. (Art. 178.)

FOR "DIMINISHING THE VENERATION DUE TO RELIGIOUS."

Whoever, with the intention of diminishing the veneration due to the holy things (crosses, relics, icons, &c.) shall make, sell, or distribute writings, pictures, engravings, or other objects pertaining to the faith or to the service of the Church, shall be punished by the loss of all civil rights and banishment for life to the most distant regions of Siberia. If this act be done with no such evil intention, the punishment is imprisonment for a period not exceeding four months. (Art. 183.)

FOR "THE CRIME OF PERVERTING."

For the crime of perverting anyone, either by means of temptations or otherwise, from the Christian faith to Islamism, Judaism, or other non-Christian faith, the guilty person will be sentenced to loss of all civil and personal rights, and penal servitude from eight to ten years. (Art. 184.) If it can be shown that the person perverted was compelled to this by threats or force of any description, the punishment is the loss of all rights, and life-long banishment to the remotest district of Siberia. (Art. 185.)

"ERRING PARENTS" AND THEIR CHILDREN.

Those who leave the Orthodox Church for another Christian denomination will be given over to the ecclesiastical authorities for instruction, correction, and other Church discipline, and shall thereby forfeit the Church's Government will take these children in order to preserve them from perversion by their parents' influence, and appoint guardians for them of the Orthodox faith. The erring parents will be forbidden to live with their children. (Art. 188.)

FOR NOT PREVENTING PERVERSIONS.

Whoever, knowing that his wife, or children, or other persons for whom he is responsible, intends to secede from the Orthodox Church, does not try to dissuade them from this sinful intention, or takes no lawful measures for preventing the secession, will be punished with imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, and if he be a member of the Orthodox faith will be handed over to the ecclesiastical powers for disciplinary punishment. (Art. 191.)

FOR "CIRCULATING THE DOCTRINES OF A NEW SECT."

Any one found guilty of propagating the views of already existing heretical or dissenting bodies, or of circulating the doctrines of any new sect dangerous to orthodoxy, will be punished with the forfeiture of all rights and banishment from European Russia to Trans-Caucasia, from the European Government or from Trans-Caucasia to Siberia, and from Siberia to the most remote regions of that country. The same punishments will be meted out to dissenters who, under the influence of their fanaticism, use insulting terms about the Orthodox Church or Orthodox clergy. A dissenter who publicly makes known his false doctrines to the Orthodox, with a view to their joining his sect, even though his action should not result in any secession from the Orthodox Church, will be punished according to the provisions of Art. 189. (Art. 209.)

FOR "NOT PARTAKING OF THE SACRAMENTS."

Orthodox persons not confessing or partaking of the sacraments of the Church, either from negligence or otherwise, are to be placed under discipline. (Art. 208.) Parents not leading their children to the sacrament (commencing when the child is 7 years old) are to be subjected to special disciplinary measures, and the attention of the civil authorities is to be directed to their conduct. (Art. 209.)

FOR DAMAGING A CRUCIFIX.

Whoever injures any image of the Saviour, or the Mother of God, or of the angels and saints, is punished with imprisonment from four to eight months, together with ecclesiastical discipline, but if the guilty person commits this crime when drunk the punishment is ordinary arrest for a period not exceeding three months. (Art. 217.)

DIVORCE MADE EASY.

In 1866 John Howard, a Colorado Judge, introduced a quaint novelty in a divorce case in which he was the defendant. Mary, his wife, having filed a petition for separation in the Chancery Court, her unfaithful husband presented his answer in the form of a quit claim deed of his better half. According to Charles P. Bryan, a writer for *America*, the remarkable document appears on the records, as follows:—
Plaintiff, In Court of Chancery, Denver City, Jefferson Territory.
Defendant, John Howard.
Petition for Divorce.
To the Plaintiff in the above entitled action: Whereas, Having been cited through the press at Denver to appear before one Judge Browning, of the above entitled court, to show cause why your prayer to be divorced from me should be granted; I, the defendant, hereby state (waiving my right to be heard in the premises) that I do not know any such cause whatever, and therefore confess the same. And said defendant, as Judge of the Canyon City District Court, enter a decree in your favor accordingly; and in order to relieve you of any embarrassment in the matter I have executed, and send you herewith as part of this answer, a quit claim deed of all my right, title and interest whatever in you, leaving a blank to be filled up by the name of the party granted, by whom you may in future be claimed under said title. Hoping you will fully appreciate my feelings in the premises I hereby attach the said deed as follows, to wit:—Know all men (and women), by these presents that I, John Howard, of Canyon City, of the first part, do hereby give, grant, bargain, convey and quit claim all my right, title, and interest in and to the following (as) real estate, to wit: *The undivided estate lately known as Mary Howard, the title to which I acquired by discovery, occupation, possession, and use, and which is now in the town of Denver, Jefferson Territory, together with all the improvements made and erected by me thereon, with all the rents, profits, easements, enjoyment, long-suffering, and appurtenances thereto in any wise appertaining unto* of the second part, to have and to hold unto the said *as long as he can keep her without recourse upon the grantee as indorser.*
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 24th day of June, 1866.
(Signed) JOHN HOWARD,
Signed in presence of A. BURN,
Clerk of District Court.

THE PENALTIES OF GREATNESS IN AMERICA.

How anybody with any sense of refinement or delicacy of mind can feel a wish to undergo a certain term of office at the White House is more than I can understand. The New York correspondent of the *Manchester Examiner* than one can understand. Neither the President nor his family are permitted the slightest amount of privacy during the entire of his four years' power. They seem to be regarded by the people as a kind of free circus, run at public expense for public entertainment. I am struck afresh with this every time that I visit Washington. The church which the President attends on Sunday is invariably crowded with sightseers, who get as near to his pew as they possibly can, and audibly comment on his demeanour and looks during the service, just as though he were a prize hog at a country fair. On leaving, if he attempts to return home on foot, and he is very fond of walking—he is literally chivied through the streets. Indeed, on one Sunday last spring I was the witness of a curious scene of this character in the neighbourhood of the White House. The President was coming up the avenue at a rapid pace, pursued at a distance of about 30 yards by a party of tourists. Fearing that General Harrison would get to the White House and safe within its portals before he could catch up, the chief of the party, a great lank, long-legged, and long-whiskered creature, broke into a run, and got close to the President, laid his gigantic hand upon his shoulder, and deliberately spun him round, telling Harrison that he came from Illinois, and wanted to look at the President, he clutched hold of the unfortunate little President's hand, and grasped it with the grip of a John Sullivan. Harrison attempted in vain to release it, but the man would not let go, exclaiming that he wanted his wife and daughter to see the President, and summoned in a loud voice and with extraordinary gestures, "Mary Jane" and "Sarah Ann" to "hurry up." It was not until he had presented them, panting, perspiring, and out of breath, that he consented to release the President's hand from his iron grasp, and to allow him to escape, leaving "Mary Jane" and "Sarah Ann" staring after the unfortunate Head of the Nation with open mouths and delighted eyes. Still worse was the boorishness displayed on one memorable occasion during the presidency of Grover Cleveland, when a number of tourists who sat in church near the White House party during Communion service actually engaged in a disgraceful and audible wrangle as to who should get a first chance at the Communion cup after pretty Mrs. Cleveland!

HIS HARD LUCK.

He entered the train and dropped into the last seat of the last car and began looking roundly out of the window. He was lost to the world and utterly oblivious to the shrill scream of the candy venter and the pathetic solicitations of the boy who passed through with the papers and magazines. Finally he said to himself: "I don't believe there is another man in the country that has the hard luck I have."
"Has anything happened?" asked a sympathetic man with white whiskers.
"Well, yes," replied the man of hard luck, "and something seems to be happening all the time to upset my peace of mind and drive me pretty near wild."
"Life is made up principally of disappointments," replied the old gentleman with white whiskers, consolingly, "and we are all doomed to more or less ill-luck. Now, would you mind giving me a few samples of the unhappy things that are continually befalling you?"
"I will, with pleasure," said the man of hard luck, glad to oblige himself to a sympathetic auditor. "Now, once I bought a piece of land. On one side of the way the ground was high and dry, and offered at \$4 per foot. On the opposite side the ground was low, and in some parts damp. The price was \$2 per foot. I bought the latter, from motives of economy, and said my house was finished it cost \$2,000 for grading and filling in the swamp and making a drain to carry the occasional pond out of the cellar; so I really paid as much for the swamp as I could have got the high and dry ground for."
"That was a great misfortune!" replied the old gentleman with white whiskers; "but almost every inexperienced person comes to grief when launching out, in the purchase of real estate."
"I know," said the man of hard luck, "but I can have as great a misfortune in buying a pair of boots as another man could experience in building a castle. If I should buy six pairs of boots at a reduced rate, it would be just my luck to lose both legs in a railroad collision. Why, not long ago I bought a dozen shirts, and, what do you think, a swelling came on my neck which I was told was a goitre. The neck bands were about an inch short to take in the goitre; and I gave all my shirts and collars to a brother-in-law who was going to China. In a week the goitre turned out to be a plain carbuncle, which went away when lanced, and then I had to whistle for my shirts. Once, when I suddenly became very stout, I laid in a new supply of clothing and gave my old stock away. I was then taken sick and remained for several weeks in which condition I refused for several years this and that necessitated the purchase of another outfit just the dimensions of the one first given away."
"The total depravity of inanimate things is indeed wonderful," said the white-whiskered man with a smile.
"I don't blame you for smiling," muttered the man of hard luck, "because all my trouble is of a kind that excites merriment. Once I bought a number of pigs on speculation. They had been increasing in weight ever since the day of their birth up to the time I got them. Although I fed them on the best corn to be had for money and took the best care of them, they all got fatter and fatter—something that never happened any other pig before or since—and inside of a month they shook all their flesh off and looked like a lot of cyphoids; the thinner they got the more their appetites increased, and as I supposed they were fighting their thinness to gain flesh, I, of course, poured the corn into them with a lavish hand. My idea was to fatten them up to a certain weight, if possible, and kill them on the spot before they could fade away into oblivion like so many silk umbrellas. But it was no go, they kept fading and fading away, until finally they got so thin they collapsed between the slats of the pen, and a few days later we found this skeletons in the woods and a flock of crows cawing in disgust at not being able to get a boarding-house luncheon off them."
"You have certainly had some very queer experiences," remarked the gentleman, and the element of humour in some of them is quite delightful. It really seems strange that such queer combinations could be—indeed, they are stranger than anything we could invent."
"Indeed they are," replied the man of hard luck. "It just seems to beat everything how circumstances will step in and thwart you and make you sick from the hat to the boot heels. Now once I had a pass to see a man hung. I paid 50¢ for the pass, and detained that I was late for the car for the cost of the luxury of going without pie for the winter and water melons for the summer. I was waiting for the

event just as a small boy waits for the day of the circus. Finally the joyous morning arrived and I arose at 5 o'clock and went to the goal without any breakfast, and what do you think? Only ten minutes before I arrived the authorities received a telegram saying that the Governor had commuted the sentence of the condemned to imprisonment for life, and then I had the 25 pass that wasn't worth a cent!"
Here the man of hard luck was so overcome that he could not continue the story of the sad circumstances of his missing the execution. The conductor finally stepped up and took his ticket and said:
"This train doesn't stop at Frog Pond!"
"It doesn't?"
"No; you will have to go to Racoon Corners, and then come back!"
"How far is Racoon Corners beyond Frog Pond?" asked the man of hard luck.
"Twenty-four miles!" replied the conductor.
"Just my luck again," said the man of hard luck, placidly. "Got to go twenty-four miles past my destination and lose four hours' time, and pay my fare back! Just my luck! Believe that if I undertook to cultivate watercress the brook would go and dry up on me!"

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A petroleum bicycle makes forty-nine miles an hour.
A patent has been taken out in France for an electric furnace for the rapid incineration of human remains.
It is reported that a French photographer has just devised a camera by which panoramic views can be obtained.
A German inventor has made an incandescent lamp device for showing the interior of boilers while under steam.
Dr. Luderick says that coffee acts as a germicide and destroys the bacilli of cholera, antrax, and typhus in a few hours.
Horses are now groomed by power furnished by an electric motor, which has a flexible tube connected with a brush which revolves rapidly.
It has been calculated that the actual amount of salt contained in the ocean would cover an area of 5,000,000 square miles with a layer one mile thick.
An Italian physiologist of repute named Mosso has demonstrated by experiment that thinking causes a rush of blood to the brain, which varies with the nature of the thought.
A Japanese has invented a drying machine which, it is claimed, can be propelled at the rate of ten miles an hour. It has six wings like those of a bird, which are moved by a wheel.
Long-sightedness and kindred diseases of the eye are now cured by oculists with small cups. The cupping restores the circulation and strengthens the tissues.
The largest street rail ever made will be used on the Broadway cable road. It is seven inches deep and has a 5-inch base, and weighs ninety-one pounds to the yard.
The celebrated military balloon-works in Paris have produced an aerial "torpedo boat," of which a Japanese has been bought by the Russian Government. The trials will be secret.
The United States has now become the greatest iron-producing nation in the world, having produced 9,202,703 gross tons in 1890, against 8,000,000 produced in Great Britain.
The use of steel are constantly increasing. The East Jersey Water Company, which has a contract for supplying the city of Newark, N.J., with water, will use pipes built up from riveted steel sheets.
A new roofing paper is made by applying to a prepared position of boiled linseed oil and pulverized charcoal. The paper so prepared is said to be perfectly air and water-proof under all circumstances.
The best idea of the value of the Bessemer invention may be formed from the simple fact that when Bessemer began experimenting, steel sold in England at from \$250 to \$300 a gross ton. He soon made a better steel at \$30 a ton.
One of the largest dynamo in the world is said to be in use in an aluminium works in Switzerland. The commutator is made of copper, and weighs over 10 tons. The machine has the capacity of developing 14,000 amperes at thirty volts.
The production of electrically welded steel chains will soon become an important industry. The steel chain will be one-third lighter than the present iron chain, with as great a tensile strength, and can be produced at considerably less cost.
An English inventor has constructed a novel device to do away with the enormous pressure of water against the bows of ocean steamers. It consists of one or more screws on each side of the bows which throw the "water aside" and create a dry well in front of the vessel.
Vessels for laboratory uses are now largely made abroad from paper pulp, consisting of 85 per cent of wood and 15 per cent of rags. The articles made from this material are flexible, impermeable and unaffected by acids, and are said to be far superior to the glass vessels now used.
Dr. Bayard Holmes has a paper in the latest number of the *North American Practitioner*, in which he represents some interesting conclusions in regard to cancer. The disease is the work of parasites, and it is "a close associate of man." It attacks only those who have passed the reproductive period.
The simplicity of mechanism and the total absence of all reciprocating parts, says the *Electrical Engineer*, makes the electrical motor peculiarly adapted to the operation of a high-speed car, and to these features its decreased weight, in comparison with the steam locomotive, lends additional value.
"The opinion of the town was that the world had changed from the times of Brundisium, in Brindisi, in Southern Italy. A document of the time of Charlemagne has been cited by *La Nature* in which 'composition of Brundisium' is mentioned. It was composed of two parts, copper, one of lead, and one of tin.
For measuring coal oil and gasoline there has recently been invented a faucet that measures each quart that passes through the cylinder of which the apparatus is made. A lever is attached to the cylinder, and by one movement the oil is discharged, the cylinder refilled, and the quantity registered on a toothed disc.
Steam pipes have been made in England from the same fibre. This material is subjected to tremendous hydraulic pressure, and having the property of being unaffected with moisture, will neither shrink nor swell, besides being a non-conductor of heat. The pipes are said to have a tensile strength twice that of steel pipes.
The dislocation of passenger cars is receiving the serious attention of foreign railway companies, and action in a similar direction would not be out of the way in this colony. Owing to the tendency of dislocation, it is wholly unknown, as to how much they are disseminated by our luxuriously upholstered richmen and busses.
A "pallophone" is a new electrical musical instrument, invented by a Frenchman. "It is made up of a series of bells of different tones. Each bell is placed between an electro-magnet and an interrupter, and the bell itself forms the medium of the electric current. The sounds produced are said to resemble those of an organ."
A new method of gold mining has been recently discovered and which enables the best jewellers to detect. Its weight is that of gold

Intimations.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

JUST RECEIVED EX S.S. "GLEN GARRY"

A SPECIAL PARCEL

OF

IRISH AND SCOTCH TWEEDS,
AUTUMN OVERCOATINGS,
ULSTERINGS, ETC.
MOST EXTENSIVE STOCK AND
BEST VALUE IN THE EAST.
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

TAILORS AND COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

QUEEN'S ROAD AND DUDDELL STREET.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1891.

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THE CRITERION DINING SALOON AND BUFFET,

21 & 23, POTTINGER STREET.

THE only establishment in Hongkong where meals are served at all hours for FIFTY CENTS EACH PERSON. PRIVATE DINING ROOMS, replete with every convenience.

Arrangements for SPECIAL DINNERS, PIC-NICS, and LAUNCH PARTIES, with attendance provided, on most reasonable terms.

The services of an eminent French Chef have been secured, and the cuisine is unrivalled.

Proprietor and Manager—Mr. EDMUND FUCHS, late Lessee and Manager of "THE TEMPLE BAR," Bombay.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1891.

[1400]

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Geo. Falsone & Co.'s Register.)

Barometer—h.m.	Thermometer—h.m.
Barometer—p.m.	Thermometer—p.m.
Barometer—m.m.	Thermometer—m.m.
Barometer—d.m.	Thermometer—d.m.
Barometer—n.m.	Thermometer—n.m.
Barometer—e.m.	Thermometer—e.m.
Barometer—s.m.	Thermometer—s.m.
Barometer—w.m.	Thermometer—w.m.
Barometer—f.m.	Thermometer—f.m.
Barometer—l.m.	Thermometer—l.m.
Barometer—t.m.	Thermometer—t.m.
Barometer—b.m.	Thermometer—b.m.
Barometer—o.m.	Thermometer—o.m.

Today's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 15th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1891.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A SPOON COMPETITION at 200, 500 and 600 yards, Blisley positions, will take place SATURDAY, the 14th instant, beginning at 2.45 p.m.

The CUP presented by Mr. SASSOON will also be shot for at 500 and 600 yards.

Special PRACTICES will be held on THURSDAY, the 14th, and SATURDAY, the 21st inst. between 3 and 5 p.m. Proposed Members of the Hongkong Team in the Interport Rifle Match (fixed for THURSDAY, 26th instant) are urgently requested to attend.

ED. ROBINSON, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1891.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" will be on sale at the Hongkong and Victoria Hotels, opposite the Hongkong Club, and at Pedder's Wharf, EVERY EVENING from 5.30 to 7.30 o'clock.

PRICETEN CENTS.

Copies ordered from the Office will be charged the usual rate—25 cents.

Advertisers are reminded that the *Hongkong Telegraph* has by far the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East. THIS IS GUARANTEED. Terms on application.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1891.

Intimations.

MIKE COAL MINING COMPANY.

(LARGEST COLLIERIES IN JAPAN.)

THE Undersigned are always prepared to supply with MIKE COAL in bunkers of the Steamers coming in any place in the harbour at short notice. FRESH COAL always on hand and therefore quality guaranteed.

Contract for supplies for six months or longer can be arranged, and for prices and terms Apply to

MIYOSU BUSSAN KAISHA,

Sole Agents.

214 Add. "Mitsui" Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1891.

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Intimations.

ONE-BOX OR CLARKE'S B-41 PILLS

is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pain in the Back.

Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes of 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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